

White-winged Crossbill. "Very rare, seen but once." The list in the 'Naturalist,' states that this is a common breeder, which may readily be true in some seasons.

Evening Grosbeak. "Quite rare." In the other list this bird is stated to be a quite common breeder, which is doubtless incorrect.

Nelson's Sparrow. "Fairly common"; the list in the 'Naturalist' states that this bird was seen once. It is likely to be moderately common in favorable localities.

Lincoln's Sparrow is not reported in either list and has possibly been confused with some other bird, as it is rather common through the country to the south of the district in question, in the parts that I have visited. Preble states that it is the common Song Sparrow of the region referred to. It is therefore quite probable that, in the territory under review, Lincoln's Sparrow is a moderately common bird.

Philadelphia Vireo. "Very common." In the 'Naturalist' this bird is referred to as "very rare," which is much more likely to be correct than the other statement.

Myrtle Warbler. Common in migration, but not found breeding. In the 'Naturalist' this bird is given as a common breeder, which it probably is, in the spruce districts.

Magnolia Warbler. Given as "very common" but not found by him nesting. "Common migrant." Given in 'Naturalist' as a common breeder. This bird will probably be found as a breeder in selected localities.

Brewer's Blackbird. "Somewhat more numerous" than the Rusty Blackbird. Stated in the Naturalist to be rare, but the report in 'The Auk' is doubtless correct.

Chipping Sparrow. "Quite common." The report in the 'Naturalist' gives this bird as "very rare," and my experiences in the vicinity would lead me to give credence to the latter report much more readily than to the former.

Black-poll Warbler. "Very rare." Stated in the 'Naturalist' to be a common breeder. The truth probably lies between these two statements.

There are a number of other less important references that are probably not strictly correct, but the most conspicuous ones are those mentioned above. Doubtless many of these would have been avoided if Mr. Stansell had considered the proof of his article after it had been set up.—W. E. SAUNDERS, *London, Ont.*

Two Additions to the Avifauna of South Carolina.—On October 26, 1897, I shot a young male *Zonotrichia leucophrys* near Mount Pleasant. The bird was in a corn field, perched upon a stalk, and I was attracted to it by its peculiar call-note. This is the first specimen I have ever seen or taken during twenty-seven years of active field work.

Although this species has been recorded by Audubon (*Birds of America*, Vol. III, p. 158), who says: "In the winter of 1833, I procured at Charles-

ton in South Carolina, one in its brown livery," there are good reasons for believing that Audubon was in error and mistook the young of the White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) for the young of the White-crowned.

Dr. Coues also records (Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XII, 1868, p. 115) the White-crowned Sparrow for South Carolina, the observations being made at Columbia. As this list contains many errors, he also undoubtedly confused this bird with the White-throated Sparrow, as Mr. Leverett M. Loomis never met with *Z. leucophrys* at Chester during fourteen years of careful research. As Dr. Coues spent but two years at Columbia, the reason why so many errors appear in his 'Synopsis of the Birds of South Carolina' is obvious.

The Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*) has thus far remained unrecorded for South Carolina. On April 28, 1898, I shot two specimens, and on May 8 of the same year I secured two additional examples, all of them being taken near Mount Pleasant. On August 30, 1904, I observed another specimen, but did not obtain it. These swallows were in company with the Barn Swallow (*Hirundo erythrogaster*) and were readily identified by their rufous upper tail-coverts. This is the first record of capture for the State; although its probable occurrence was first mentioned by Dr. Coues in his 'Synopsis of the Birds of South Carolina' (Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XII, 1868, p. 111). Dr. Coues says: "I do not know of the occurrence of *H[irundo] lunifrons*, but there is reason to believe that it may pass through during its migrations."—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

Recent Albinos from Illinois and Michigan.—An adult male Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*), with decidedly albinistic plumage, was taken by me at Hubbard Woods, Ill., on April 7, 1909. The general appearance of the bird in the field was splotted white and brown, but on closer inspection it could be seen that the whole crown was white, the back and wings being rather mixed in color. The bird was not, then, bilaterally albino. On the whole, the white and brown were in about the same proportion. The whole throat and breast were white; eyes and feet natural color.

An adult female Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phœniceus*) showing albinistic tendencies in the first three or four primaries of the left wing, I collected at Long Lake, seven miles southwest of Traverse City, Michigan, on July 23, 1909. This bird was singled out of a flock as peculiar in appearance and secured with some trouble.

These two specimens were mounted by myself and presented to the Chicago Academy of Sciences in September of the same year, as an addition to the collection of albino birds in that institution. At that time no other mounted specimens of albinos of these species were on display in that collection.